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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/598,680	05/15/2007	Mitsuo Kondo	81880.0151	8787
260/21	7590	07/01/2008	EXAMINER	
HOGAN & HARTSON L.L.P. 199 AVENUE OF THE STARS SUITE 1400 LOS ANGELES, CA 90067			DOUGHERTY, THOMAS M	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER			
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/598,680	Applicant(s) KONDO ET AL.
	Examiner Thomas M. Dougherty	Art Unit 2834

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 April 2008.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-37 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 4-18, 23 and 37 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-3, 19-22 and 24-36 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 07 September 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 906.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-3 and 19-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. These claims define the invention entirely on the goals of the structure without citing how these goals are achieved. No materials are cited to assure the bonding strength and bending strength relationships. No materials or compositions are cited to assure the desired ratio range of thermal expansion or the inequality defining the relationships between thermal expansions of the components.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-3 and 19, 20 and 22 (as these claims are best understood) and 25, 26 and 28, 29 and 32-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kawamoto (JP 2003-318458). Kawamoto shows (figs. 1-4) a multi-layer piezoelectric element comprising: a stack (1a) formed by stacking at least one piezoelectric layer (1)

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and a plurality of internal electrodes (2) consisting of first and second internal electrodes alternately one on another; a first external electrode (4) which is formed on a first side face of the stack (1a) and is connected to the first internal electrode (2); and a second external electrode (also 4) which is formed on a second side face of the stack (1a) and is connected to the second internal electrode (also 2), wherein a bonding strength between the piezoelectric layer and the internal electrode is controlled to be weaker than a bending strength of the piezoelectric layer. Note that as Kawamoto shows the claimed structural features of the invention, the cited goal of the bonding and bending strengths' relationships is regarded as being met by the Kawamoto reference.

The bonding strength between the piezoelectric layer and the internal electrode. Again, note that Kawamoto shows the claimed structure.

A bonding strength between the first external electrode and the internal electrode and a bonding strength between the second external electrode and the internal electrode are larger than the bonding strength between the piezoelectric layer and the internal electrode.

A ratio (α_1/α_2) is not less than 0.9 and is below 1 (where α_1 is a thermal expansion coefficient of the metal that constitutes the internal electrode and α_2 is a thermal expansion coefficient of the metal that constitutes the external electrode). Note that as no specific materials are cited, this is regarded as a goal of the invention. As Kawamoto shows the claimed structural features he thus reads on this goal.

Kawamoto shows an intermediate layer (3) having a composition different from

the internal electrode (2) and the external electrode (4) in a junction between the internal electrode (2) and the external electrode (4).

A thermal expansion coefficient α_3 of the intermediate layer satisfy a relation $\alpha_1 < \alpha_3 < \alpha_2$ is regarded as a goal of the invention since no specific materials or compositions are claimed, and therefore the structural features of Kawamoto, who meets the claimed structural features of the Applicants, are applicable.

The internal electrodes (2) are exposed on all side faces of the stack. See fig. 1.

A metal compound in the internal electrode includes a metal of group 8 to 10 and/or a metal of group 11 as a main component. See paragraph 46.

The group 8 to group 10 metal is at least one kind selected from a group consisting of Ni, Pt, Pd, Rh, Ir, Ru and Os, and the group 11 metal is at least one kind selected from a group consisting of Cu, Ag and Au.

The group 8 to group 10 metal is at least one kind selected from a group consisting of Pt and Pd, and the group 11 metal is at least one kind selected from a group consisting of Ag and Au.

An inorganic composition which is different from a metallic compound of the internal electrode is added together with the metallic compound in the internal electrode. See paragraph 46.

A main component of the inorganic composition is perovskite type oxide consisting of $PbZrO_3-PbTiO_3$.

A main component of the piezoelectric layer is a perovskite type oxide.

A main component of the piezoelectric layer is the perovskite type oxide consisting of PbZrO₃-PbTiO₃.

Ends of the first internal electrodes (2) are exposed on one side face of the stack while grooves (3) are formed on said one side face so as to locate between the second internal electrodes (2) and the first external electrodes (4) wherein ends of the second internal electrodes (2) are exposed on other side face of the stack (1a) while grooves (3) are formed on said one side face so as to locate between the first internal electrodes (2) and the first external electrodes (4), wherein each of the grooves (3) is filled with an insulating material (see paragraph 49) that has Young's modulus lower than that of the piezoelectric material (1).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 21, 24, 27, 30 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over (JP 2003-318458). Given the invention of Kawamoto as noted above, it is note clear that there is an intermediate layer composed of a metal that constitutes the internal electrode and a metal that constitutes the external electrode and wherein a metal compound that constitutes the internal electrodes include a main component of

the metal compound that constitutes the external electrodes not less than 80% by weight and less than 100% by weight. It is not known whether a proportion M1 (% by weight) of the group 8 to group 10 metal and a proportion M2 (% by weight) of the group 11 of the internal electrode satisfy the relations $0 < M1 \leq 15$, $85 \leq M2 < 100$ and $M1 + M2 = 100$. The group 8 to group 10 metal is not noted as Ni. The group 11 metal is not noted as Cu.

It would have been obvious to a routineer in the art to employ a metal for electrode components in the device of Kawamoto, including an intermediate layer, because metals are conductive and thus necessary for the Kawamoto invention. By adjusting the metal content, the conductivity can further be controlled.

Regarding the use of Ni or Cu, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ either Ni or Cu or both, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. *In re Leshin*, 123 USPQ 416.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Any cited prior art reads on aspects of the claimed invention.

Direct inquiry to Examiner Dougherty at (571) 272-2022.

/T. M. D./

tmd

May 13, 2008

/Thomas M. Dougherty/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2834

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